



(12) **United States Plant Patent**
Pieters

(10) **Patent No.:** **US PP26,722 P2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **May 10, 2016**

(54) **CHRYSANTHEMUM PLANT NAMED**
‘JASODA DARK RED’

(50) Latin Name: *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium*
Varietal Denomination: **Jasoda Dark Red**

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(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **14/121,558**

(22) Filed: **Sep. 17, 2014**

(51) **Int. Cl.**
A01H 5/02 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **Plt./293**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC Plt./293
CPC A01H 5/0255; A01H 5/025
See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A new and distinct cultivar of *Chrysanthemum* plant named
‘Jasoda Dark Red’, characterized by its compact, upright,
outwardly spreading and rounded plant habit; moderately
vigorous growth habit; freely branching habit; dense and full
plant habit; uniform and freely flowering habit; small deco-
rative-type inflorescences with dark red-colored ray florets;
and excellent garden performance.

1 Drawing Sheet

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Botanical designation: *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium*.
Cultivar denomination: ‘JASODA DARK RED’.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar
of *Chrysanthemum* plant, botanically known as *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium*, and hereinafter referred to by the name
‘Jasoda Dark Red’.

The new *Chrysanthemum* plant is a product of a planned
breeding program conducted by the Inventor in Oostnieuw-
kerke, Belgium. The objective of the breeding program is to
create new freely flowering *Chrysanthemum* plants with
unique and attractive ray floret coloration.

The new *Chrysanthemum* plant is a naturally-occurring
whole plant mutation of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium*
‘Jasoda Red’, not patented. The new *Chrysanthemum* plant
was discovered and selected by the Inventor as a single flow-
ering plant from within a population of plants of ‘Jasoda Red’
in a controlled greenhouse environment in Oostnieuwkerke,
Belgium in October, 2012.

Asexual reproduction of the new *Chrysanthemum* plant by
vegetative cuttings was first conducted in a controlled green-
house environment in Oostnieuwkerke, Belgium in February,
2013. Asexual reproduction by cuttings has shown that the
unique features of this new *Chrysanthemum* plant are stable
and reproduced true to type in successive generations.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* have not been observed
under all possible combinations of environmental conditions
and cultural conditions. The phenotype may vary somewhat
with variations in environmental conditions such as tempera-
ture, daylength and light intensity, without, however, any
variance in genotype.

The following traits have been repeatedly observed and are
determined to be the unique characteristics of ‘Jasoda Dark

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Red’. These characteristics in combination distinguish
‘Jasoda Dark Red’ as a new and distinct *Chrysanthemum*
plant:

1. Compact, upright, outwardly spreading and rounded
plant habit; moderately vigorous growth habit.
2. Freely branching habit; dense and full plant habit.
3. Uniform and freely flowering habit.
4. Small decorative-type inflorescences with dark red-col-
ored ray florets.
5. Excellent garden performance.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* differ primarily from the
parent, ‘Jasoda Red’, primarily in ray floret color as plants of
new *Chrysanthemum* have darker and more intense red-col-
ored ray florets than plants of ‘Jasoda Red’.

Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* can also be compared to
plants of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* ‘Kathleen Dark Red’,
not patented. In side-by-side comparisons conducted in Oost-
nieuwkerke, Belgium, plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* dif-
fered from plants of ‘Kathleen Dark Red’ in the following
characteristics:

1. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had smaller leaves
than plants of ‘Kathleen Dark Red’.
2. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* flowered earlier than
plants of ‘Kathleen Dark Red’.
3. Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* had smaller inflores-
cences than plants of ‘Kathleen Dark Red’.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH

The accompanying photograph illustrates the overall
appearance of the new *Chrysanthemum* plant showing the
colors as true as it is reasonably possible to obtain in colored
reproductions of this type. Colors in the photograph may
differ slightly from the color values cited in the detailed
botanical description which accurately describe the colors of
the new *Chrysanthemum* plant.

The photograph comprises a side perspective view of a typical flowering plant of 'Jasoda Dark Red' grown in a container.

DETAILED BOTANICAL DESCRIPTION

The aforementioned photograph and following observations and measurements describe plants grown in 19-cm containers during the spring in an outdoor nursery in Oostnieuwkerke, Belgium and under cultural practices typical of commercial *Chrysanthemum* production. During the production of the plants, day temperatures ranged from 25° C. to 30° C. and night temperatures ranged from 15° C. to 20° C. Plants were grown under natural season conditions and were 20 weeks old when the photograph and detailed description were taken. In the following description, color references are made to The Royal Horticultural Society Colour Chart, 2005 Edition, except where general terms of ordinary dictionary significance are used.

Botanical classification: *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* 'Jasoda Dark Red'.

Parentage: Naturally-occurring whole plant mutation of *Chrysanthemum*×*morifolium* 'Jasoda Red', not patented.

Propagation:

Type.—Terminal vegetative cuttings.

Time to initiate roots, summer.—About 14 days at temperatures about 20° C.

Time to initiate roots, winter.—About 20 days at temperatures about 20° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, summer.—About 30 days at temperatures about 20° C.

Time to produce a rooted young plant, winter.—About 40 days at temperatures about 20° C.

Root description.—Fine, fibrous; light brown in color.

Rooting habit.—Freely branching; medium density.

Plant description:

Plant and growth habit.—Perennial decorative-type *Chrysanthemum*; compact plant habit with stems upright and outwardly spreading giving a uniformly rounded appearance to the plant; plants roughly spherical; very freely branching habit, about 25 primary lateral branches develop, each primary lateral branch with multiple secondary branches; pinching enhances lateral branch development; dense and full plant habit; moderately vigorous growth habit; plants flexible, not brittle.

Plant height.—About 35 cm.

Plant width.—About 50 cm.

Lateral branches.—Length: About 25 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm to 3 mm. Internode length: About 1 cm. Strength: Strong, flexible. Texture: Fine pubescent; longitudinally ridged. Color: Close to 144A.

Leaves.—Arrangement: Alternate, simple. Length: About 2.5 cm to 4 cm. Width: About 1.5 cm to 2 cm. Apex: Rounded to cuspidate. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Palmately lobed and serrate, sinuses between lateral lobes divergent to parallel. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Slightly pubescent. Color: Developing leaves, upper surface: Close to 137C. Developing leaves, lower surface: Close to 137D. Fully expanded leaves, upper surface: Close to N137C; venation, close to 148C. Fully expanded leaves, lower surface: Close to 147B; venation, close to 147B to 147C. Petioles: Length: About 1 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Pubescent;

slightly rough. Color, upper surface: Close to 146C.

Color, lower surface: Close to 146D.

Inflorescence description:

Appearance.—Decorative inflorescence form; inflorescences borne on terminals above foliar plane; disc and ray florets arranged acropetally on a capitulum; inflorescences horizontal to peduncle axis.

Fragrance.—Slightly fragrant, pungent.

Flowering response.—Under natural season conditions, plants flower in late September in Belgium; flowering response time, about six weeks.

Postproduction longevity.—Inflorescences maintain good color and substance for about five weeks in an outdoor nursery; inflorescences persistent.

Quantity of inflorescences.—About 20 inflorescences develop per lateral branch.

Inflorescence buds.—Height: About 4 mm. Diameter: About 7 mm. Shape: Globular. Color: Close to 144A and 137C.

Inflorescence diameter.—About 4 cm.

Inflorescence depth (height).—About 2.5 cm.

Disc diameter.—About 3 mm.

Receptacle diameter.—About 3 mm.

Receptacle height.—About 2.5 mm to 3 mm.

Receptacle color.—Close to 144B.

Ray florets.—Length: About 5 mm to 10 mm. Width: About 3 mm. Shape: Oval. Apex: Rounded. Base: Attenuate. Margin: Entire. Aspect: Mostly flat. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Number of ray florets per inflorescence: About 150 arranged in about ten whorls. Color: When opening, upper surface: Close to 53A. When opening, lower surface: Close to 47A. Fully opened, upper surface: Close to 45A; color becoming closer to 53C with development. Fully opened, lower surface: Close to 47A; color becoming closer to 50B with development.

Disc florets.—Length: About 3 mm. Diameter: About 0.5 mm to 1 mm. Shape: Tubular; apices acute. Number of disc florets per inflorescence: About 50 massed at the center of the inflorescence. Color: Apex: Close to 144C. Mid-section: Close to 5B. Base: Close to 145D.

Phyllaries.—Number of phyllaries per inflorescence: About 25 arranged in two or three whorls. Length: About 4 mm to 6 mm. Width: About 2 mm to 3 mm. Shape: Ovate. Apex: Rounded. Base: Rounded to truncate. Margin: Entire. Texture, upper and lower surfaces: Smooth, glabrous. Color, upper surface: Close to 137A. Color, lower surface: Close to N137B.

Peduncles.—Length, terminal peduncle: About 4 cm. Length, fourth peduncle: About 6 cm. Length, seventh peduncle: About 8 cm. Diameter: About 2 mm. Angle: About 30° from vertical. Strength: Moderately strong. Texture: Slightly pubescent. Color: Close to 146B.

Reproductive organs.—Androecium: Not observed. Gynoecium: Not observed.

Seeds and fruit.—Seed and fruit production have not been observed on plants of the new *Chrysanthemum*.

Disease & pest resistance: Resistance to pathogens and pests common to *Chrysanthemums* has not been observed on

plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* grown under commercial conditions.
Garden performance: Plants of the new *Chrysanthemum* have demonstrated excellent garden performance and will tolerate temperatures ranging from about 0° C. to about 45° C.

It is claimed:
1. A new and distinct *Chrysanthemum* plant named ‘Jasoda Dark Red’ as illustrated and described.

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